



The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

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No. 16,093.

號二月二十年四十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1914.

寅甲戌年三國民華中

PRIOE 88.00 Per Month

THORNE'S

No. 4, OLD VAT SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the House
of Lords and House of Com-
mons.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.

OFFICER KILLED BY SERAPNEL.

Lieutenant Campbell's Death.

In a letter to his parents, at Frickley Hall, Captain W. St. A. Waide-Aldam (mentioned in despatches for bravery in the battle of the Aisne) enclosed the following story of the last hours of Lieutenant Allan W. G. Campbell, the Conservative candidate for the Doncaster Division. Lieutenant Campbell joined the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards with a draft about Sept. 16. I was very pleased to see him, as he was able to give me the latest news about Doncaster. I matched with him most of one day, and he seemed very keen on his political work, and was very full of what he hoped to do after the war. We fought a severe action on Sept. 14, during which he took his full share of fighting, though he was too modest to talk much about it afterwards.

After this action the battalion was in support on the side of a hill. The weather was very wet. During these days Lieut. Campbell was in the company next mine, and he and I, with other officers, lived and fed together, and all slept together huddled up in the same thick bed of hay to keep us warm.

On Sept. 10 we moved into the advanced trenches about three a.m., and during the day had a bad time from the German shells; again his company was next mine. About 5.30 p.m. he and two other officers were struck by the same shell; he had both legs badly broken, understood from the doctor that he collapsed rather suddenly, and died of shock the next day. He had not die in pain, and was quite cheerful towards the end.

He is buried in the little village of Troy, in the 31st from the south side of the trench, in a stone church. A stone placed there by a man in the Army Medical Corps. He now rests in hallowed ground close to the scene of his last earthly labours.

THE MIDNIGHT LIST.

We sat in the club and we talked of him. And the traffic of London rumbled by.

We talked all the night in the west was dark.

And the stars shone out in the eastern sky.

Of his splendid frame and his hand-ome face,

Of the cups well won, of the trophies shared,

Of the creper he came in the "Varsity" chase,

Of the dear mad frolic that his boy-hood dared,

We talked for long, his father and I.

Of war and the good-bye chance he had.

Of the prize and the fame and the name that lie

Awaiting the hand of a subaltern lad.

And we walked through the street in the chilly night,

Till a newsmen told us a sheet—we read,

And the father said "There has been a fight."

A pause, and he added, "The boy is dead."

E. W. in "Town Topics."

An interesting glimpse of the strange companionships that have come about by the chances of war is given in a note the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" has received from an officer-interpreter, giving an account of his voyage to France in a troopship. He writes—
We are a wonderfully representative band of men from every part of the world. Some have been in business in France, others in Germany. Some are English subjects of French origin who live in London. Among these is Bertrand, the fencing-master. Others, again, come from China, India, Australia, South Africa, and Russia. One man was Dr. Wolf's field cornet against us in the Boer War. There are men who have served in almost every European army, and among us could be found someone to speak almost any dialect in Europe or many of those in Asia. The secretary of a watercolor society, the private secretary of a Cabinet Minister, a dramatic critic, two schoolmasters, and many old friends from Winchester and Oxford are in the bunch.

THE CHILDREN'S COLDS.

WATCH the children's colds, and cure them before they weaken the vitality. The Chamberlain's Cough Remedy freely, it is perfectly safe. It has been tested by chemists and pronounced free from injurious drugs and coats but a trifle. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MILKMAID EVAPORATED MILK



NO SUGAR
NO PRESERVATIVES
CREAMY
CONSISTENCY
(Gold printed label)
UNSWEETENED, FOR TEA, COFFEE, FRUIT &c.
ON SALE AT ALL STORES.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE	
HONGKONG TO CANTON.	CANTON TO HONGKONG.
WEDNESDAY, 2nd DECEMBER.	
8 A.M. 'KINSHAN.'	8 A.M. 'HONAM.'
5 P.M. 'SUI AN.'	5 P.M. 'FATSHAN.'
THURSDAY, 3rd DECEMBER.	
8 A.M. 'HONAM.'	8 A.M. 'KINSHAN.'
5 P.M. 'FATSHAN.'	5 P.M. 'SUI AN.'

Single Fare by Night Steamer	8.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	8.00

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the Companies' vessels. Passengers arriving by Night Steamers from Canton (due at Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without extra charge. Electric fans and electric lights are available all night.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.	
S.S. 'SUI TAI'	S.S. 'TAI SHAN'
HONGKONG TO MACAO.	
Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.	
Sundays at 8 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.	
MACAO TO HONGKONG.	
Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 1.30 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.	

EXCURSION TO MACAO. SUNDAY, 6th DECEMBER.

The Company's new Steamship "TAISHAN,"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M. and return from Macao at 1.30 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'HOISANG.'

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 P.M.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SAINAM,' 588 Tons, and S.S. 'NANING,' 505 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 3 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at about 3 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers 'LINTAN' and 'SANGU.' These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted), 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Bako Pier.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE Position of COMPRADORE to the above CLUB will become VACANT shortly. Applications for same should be made to the Undersigned.

JAMES CRAIK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1914. 1246

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1860.

IRON STEEL, METAL AND HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongery, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOO STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 615.

Hongkong, September 4, 1912.

DON'T Forget after the Show, Supper, and Light Refreshments.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Open till Midnight.

CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT.

CANTON

LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE.

FURNITURE, Drapery, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Lacquered, Cookery Ware.

Iron-mongery, Wine and Spirits.

Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to order by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks and Foreign Goods of every description.

All goods sold at reasonable Prices.

The Cheapest & Best place in Canton & Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign Goods.

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TEL. NO. 511. Hongkong.

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, PAINTERS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Steel Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 83' x 3' 6".
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3 1/2 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the Town Office.

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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Cruickshank's Cough Remedy.

A VALUABLE REMEDY FOR COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

PRICE \$1.00 Per Bottle.

Martin's Mixture.

A SPECIFIC FOR INFLUENZA, RAY FEVER, COLD IN THE HEAD.

PRICE \$1.00 Per Bottle.

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NOW OPEN

LADIES DAYS MONDAYS AND TUESDAYS

CHARGES—

Turkish Bath - - - - 1/3

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Complete Body Massage - - 2

Simple Bath - - - - 75 cts.

FOR MEDICAL BATH DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION WANTED.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

13 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. J. O. SCIESS, Manager.

"MUMEYA"

"While-you-wait" Photography

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH IN AN HOUR.

"Special terms 33% reduction for Volunteers and all men in uniform."

No. 21 Queen's Road Central.

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THE KWONG HIP LONG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, BOILERMAKERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 tons long.

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 456.

Shipyard, Shum Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. K 2.

Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,

MANAGER.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES,
SILVER CUPS, TEA SETS, CIGARETTE CASES,
etc., etc.,AGENTS FOR
BENSON'S ENGLISH MADE WATCHES.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WING KEE & CO.,

Nos. 47, 48 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager,
Hongkong, August 12, 1908.THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15"
CABLE LAID 3" to 15"
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1914.

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ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for

STEEL MAKING, STEEL MAKING, STEEL BUNKERS
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

Competes with the best quality English Coke for

FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

BEST FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY.
STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

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MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
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COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-
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CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &
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Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,
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For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

No. 2, PENNER STREET,
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A SALE OF WORK

will be held

at

UNION CHURCH

DECEMBER 9TH AT 3 P.M.

in Aid of Church Funds

Admission Free

Concert Tickets One Dollar.

Hongkong, December 1, 1914.

YEW LEE & Co.

J. H. Cheong and L. Hansen.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS,
COMPRADORS and COAL MER-
CHANTS.

15, LEE YUEN STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, Oct. 29, 1914.

SIEN TING.

Surgeon Dentist.

No. 14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

HAM & BACON

Absolutely the best in the Colony.

BREAKFAST BACON

in rashers...90 cts. per lb.

MILD CURED

HAM...85 & 95 cts. per lb.

88

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE TO ORDER

OHERRY & CO.,

PENNER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

If you happen to be late your meals will

be Courteously and Promptly served

just the Same. Only the ALEXAN-

DRA CAFE

There are now packed in each tin of Magnum Cigarettes 4 coupons,
and in return for 100 of these coupons we will send you a GOOSE QUILL
SILVER CIGARETTE HOLDER enclosed in a neat leather pocket case fitted
with a spare Goose Quill.

Send coupons to:—

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.

AGENTS: BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd. Hongkong

SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, October 29.

BURNS' WORKS FOR THE HAND.

The works of Burns now published

in Bells, and blind readers may read

all the poems and some of the letters of

the poet. The important work has been

carried through by a joint committee of

the Burns Club and the Carlton

Burns Club, both Glasgow organisations,

while the necessary funds have been

provided by these two clubs assisted by a

number of Burns Clubs throughout the

kingdom. To give an idea of the size of

the work, it may be stated that each

volume measures 14 in. by 11 in. by 2 in.,

and that the total weight of the seven

volumes is 28 lb.

THE ADMIRAL OF THE KIEL CANAL.

Is this sea too calm?

Is the sea too rough?

Is there too much wind?

Is there not enough?

Is the air too clear?

Is there too much fog?

Oh, how can we draw this gay sea dog.

This very sailing Admiral,

who sits so tight in the Kiel Canal?

Can he be afraid of the heaving swell?

(It's a long, long way to the Dardanelles.)

Can he be afraid of the lurking mine?

He has seen himself in the heavy mine?

Can he be afraid of the Bulldog's bite?

That he lies so snugly out of sight?

This sailing Admiral

Who makes his bed in the Kiel Canal.

Does he wait for a host of Zepelins big?

Is our Fleet, like our Army, in a dig?

Will he hold his precious ships in trust?

Till they are safe, and their boilers rust?

Will he be secure in his native bight?

Till our submarines come misty night?

Green in for a scrap and pay all!

On "Herr What's-his-name" of the Kiel

Canal?

O. N. in Edinburgh "Dispatch."

THE MYSTERY OF THE KILL.

Ladies of leisure who are seeking

recovery of warm clothing for their

sailors and finding themselves

in all sorts of wearing apparel. But

the girls reached a society lady the other

day merits a first place in the list of cases.

On unwrapping the parcel she was surprised

to find an article of quite bewildering

design. Under the impression that it had

been sent in error, and was probably

intended for the Belgian Relief Fund, the

lady communicated with the donor. In a

few days the reply came back that the gift

was intended for a Highlander to be worn

under his kilt, so that it might afford him

some warmth when the "cold" win's

blow.

Talking of the kilt, an Italian journalist

who was allowed to visit the camp at Do-

beritz where a number of British soldiers

are imprisoned, says that "they all have a

martial aspect, and are proud of being

British, even in their present position.

The Germans offered the Highlanders the

German Army trousers to protect them

from the cold, but the offer was indignantly

rejected."

Of all the units of the British Army in

France the Highland regiments are a con-

ditional source of wonder and interest, says

a correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald."

Their dress, their music, their martial

bearing—everything about them furnishes

material for French writers. And in the

"Echo de Paris" there is this account of a

Highlanders' funeral. "There is a sound,

plaintive and sweet as a flageolet, stirring

up memories of a romance by Walter Scott.

The crowd gathers on all sides and ranges

itself along the footway. It is the burial of

a Highlander. First there comes a band

carrying the minister and his assistant; then

the hearse, over which the ordinary pall has

been replaced by a British flag. The

piper marches all alone behind the coffin.

He is a splendid fellow with ruddy hair

and a complexion fresh as that of a young

girl. He plays a funeral march upon his

pipes which seems to come straight from

the Scottish mountains and misty lakes.

Behind him, faultlessly aligned, march a

hundred Highlanders. Their traditional

costume is a little modified in time of war.

They wear not a short vest covered with a

multitude of buttons, and edged with

plaid, but a tunic of khaki covering the

hips and the kilt—the little petticoat

which reaches down to their knees—

their woollen stockings folded over

the calf, their garters of unbleached

serge. They carry their guns under

their arms the butt in the air, as a

WAR NEWS.

GERMANY AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

In connection with the declaration
made last week by the British Govern-
ment regarding the continued presence
and proposed removal by the Egyptian
authorities of enemy shipping in the Suez
Canal, it is being recalled in official quar-
ters here that nearly three years ago, and
again towards the end of 1913, evidence
was forthcoming of a German endeavour
to acquire large blocks of shares in that
waterway. While it was recognised in
both Berlin and London that the
acquisition of anything approaching a
controlling interest in the Canal was
impossible, it was desired to obtain a
voice in its management on the plea of
Germany's great and increasing impor-
tance as a world mercantile factor. The
idea is one which is known to have found
 favour with the Emperor William, the
Imperial Chancellor, and Herr Balin,
the great shipping magnate, and it would
probably have been attempted, at least
in part, but for the inevitable question
of finance. Nevertheless, more than one
endeavour has been made to acquire con-
cessions or interests in sailing companies
and stores holding concessional rights in
the neighbourhood of the Canal, and this
fact is known to both the French and
British Governments.

"TOMMY ATKINS."

"An Ensign of 1848" writing recently
to "The Times" deprecated the use of
the nickname "Tommy Atkins," and
referring to Sir John French's despatches,
which showed how splendidly our men
have met the attack of the most formid-
able army the world has seen, added that
to hear these British soldiers referred to
in derogatory terms as "Tommy" is
unpleasant and exasperating. This letter
has given another writer an opportunity
to recall the origin of this famous name,
which is probably not as widely known as
it might be. He writes:—In 1837, when the rebellion broke out
in Lucknow, all the Europeans fled to the
Residency. On their way they came upon
a private of the 32nd Regiment (Duke of
Cornwall's Light Infantry) on sentry duty
at an outpost. They urged him to make his
escape with them, but he would not do so,
and was killed. His name happened to be
Thomas Atkins, and so, throughout the
Mutiny Campaign, when a daring deed was
done the doer was said to be "a regular
Tommy Atkins."

TAKING OF SAMOA.

New Zealanders' Easy Job.

ARRESTING GERMAN POLICE.

A New Zealander at Samoa, a particu-

larly locally, gives some further particulars

of the landing of the New Zealand force at

Samoa. The troops, he writes, con-

veyed by the *Australia*, *Melbourne*, *Psyche*,
Phaenax and *Pyramus*, anchored in Apiaroads. At 10 o'clock on the morning of
Saturday, August 30th, the *Psyche* landed

a force under a flag of truce, and gave the

Governor half an hour in which to make

up his mind as to what he was to do. In

the meantime the warships had taken
up positions to shell the place. TheNew Zealanders were given to understand
that no resistance was to be offered, andthat being the case the *Psyche*, as thechannel was not mined, went slowly in
through the reef. A few minutes after

her anchors had splashed down into the

depths she signalled "all clear," and a

force from the troops, with machine
guns, then landed by the aid of surf boats.A large crowd of natives on the fore-
ground, waving a Union Jack, gave the troopsa hearty welcome. The troops then occu-
pied strong tactical positions in case ofhostile eventualities. By a kind of polit-
ical justice all the German police were madeprisoners, and placed in custody in their
own courtyards. Naturally, they looked

very down in the mouth.

A machine gun detachment then made
off to the Observatory grounds about three

miles from the town, answering on the way

a two horse wagon, which the boys com-
mandeered for the purpose of carrying theammunition. As there was understood to
be a magazine in the grounds, and as they

were not sure of the reception they were

going to get, the lads put on their belts,
and made preparations for "business."

However, their hopes of a "scrap" were

disappointed, no resistance being offered.

At about 10 o'clock in the evening the

wireless station was taken with very little

trouble.

The following morning the troops were

marched to the courthouse, where the

Union Jack was formally hoisted to a

shimmering salute of twenty guns from the

warships. The Band played "God

Save the King," the troops giving three

hearty cheers for His Majesty. Colonel

Logan then read out the proclamation

taking possession of Samoa, and other

German possessions in the Pacific. "The

New Zealanders," the writer concludes,
"are in for a Sunday school picnic, andshould have a really good time." *N. Z.*
*Zealand Times.*The Man Who
Gets ThereIs the man who has blood—
real rich red blood—
and plenty of it in his body.WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUNDmakes blood—lots of it—
giving, brain, nourishing,
strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25

INTIMATIONS



NOTICE.

WE have on Sale a few first class
English made READY TO WEAR
Gentlemen's Suits at \$10 each. Also a
few good English made Overcoats,
cheap.—
H. STEPHENS & CO.,
1622, Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong, November 21, 1914. 1234

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A 1000 TON MOTOR BOAT. S.H.P.
1000. Twin Alfa-Craig Engines. Just
overhauled and refitted.

Apply—

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Hongkong, November 25, 1914. 1237

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CENTRE-BOARD SAILING BOAT
"FOAM", 18 x 6 decked; carries
200 square feet. Good single hander;
complete with mooring, etc.—
Apply "FOAM."
Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1914. 1234

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G. MOUSSON.

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INSURANCE CO.IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
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CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS & PERFUMERS,

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WATSON'S EFFERVESCENT LIVER SALT.

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Give immediate relief and a speedy cure. Invaluable for Cold in the head, Influenza and Neuralgia.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR

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THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

Second Series of War Pictures: Victoria Theatre.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

11 a.m.—Auction of Suit Lengths at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at 28a Nathan Road, Kowloon.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, December 4—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's

SATURDAY, December 5—

H.K. C.C. at Home to Civil Service.
11 a.m.—Auction of Boots and Shoes, Cigars etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's

SUNDAY, December 6—

Field Day for H.K.Y.M.
8 a.m.—Excursion to Macao.

MONDAY, December 7—

2.45 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at 3 Midden Row, Kowloon.

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY,

C. KAMMING & Co., Ltd.
Chemists and Druggists.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY
DISPENSED.
Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c

2A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, July 22, 1913.

tion, but there is a possibility that Turkey will espouse the cause of Germany against Russia, France, and England. The way is also temporarily closed for sending missionaries eastward to India and South Africa, and none can be certain when steamers may fall into the hands of an enemy. There are also missionaries in the disturbed lands—in Austria, Serbia, Germany, and Russia, as well as in Armenia and Turkey. These are suffering from lack of funds.

Fifth: The transfer of German possessions in the Pacific to the control of the British and French (and possibly the Japanese) would have an influence on Protestant missionary work in these islands. The missionary work of Germany, France, and England is almost paralyzed because of war's insistent demand for men and money.

Sixth: The demand for other forms of Christian service comes in need for ministry to the wounded on the battlefields, for Bibles to be distributed to the soldiers, for the care of destitute widows and orphans. It rests largely with Christians of America and of the warring nations to manifest the love of Christ and to preach the gospel of Eternal Life through Christ to those for whom true light and life have suddenly become obscured.

Seventh: One of the worst phases of the present conflict is the opportunity it gives to heathen peoples and unbelievers to say "Ah!" and scoff at the so-called Christians who are so savagely departing from the teachings and spirit of our Lord Jesus Christ. In place of using the fires of hatred in the work of combating sin, men are allowing them selfishly to destroy their fellow men. In place of using men and money to advance the Kingdom of Christ, they are foolishly wasting life and money in the battle for national supremacy. Such an exhibition can scarcely fail to cause the heathen-at-home and abroad to laugh at Christians, and to regard greatly the progress of Christianity—the religion of love and peace.

It is here, agrees *The Missionary Voice* (Newbury), representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, "that missions will probably suffer most." As it observes:

"We know very well that the whole spirit of Christianity is against war, and particularly against wars of aggression, jealousy, and self-interest. We know that the millions now battling in Europe are for the most part fighting not because they want to, but because for one reason or another they feel themselves forced to it. We know that the crime of this war, with its unexampled destruction of human life, is not the crime of the many, but of the few, and that each of these is perhaps deluded with the notion that his cause is just and holy. We know that multitudes of the contending force go into battle with a prayer that God will forgive and speedily end the awful carnage."

"But can the missionary make these things clear to the Mohammedan, the Buddhist, and the pagan? Will they not rather see in the war a breaking down of the fabric of Christianity, leaving only a futile theory?"

At present these American editors can see "only one side of the tapestry of history." But in the article previously quoted the editor of the Edinburgh *International Review* tries to point out some causes for hopefulness. He says:

"The war with all its evils has been a means of quickening forces of good. It has released unsuspected moral energies. The spirit of sacrifice has sprung to new life. The sons of almost every nation in Europe can say with pride to their native land: 'They that love life best die gladly for thee.'"

Peoples have been awakened from dreams of pleasure and material ease, and brought up against real things. Theories, empty phrases, and catchwords have been brushed away. A world that was in danger of thinking that things could be brought about by writing and talk has been aroused to the supreme significance of action. The new spirit that is abroad is a soil favourable to the growth of the missionary idea.

"Another real gain has been the clarifying of issues. The war has disclosed, like a search-light, the yawning gulf which exists between the gospel of Jesus and the principles by which Western society has allowed itself to be governed. A penitent and converted Church will find itself possessed of undreamed-of powers for missionary service. In missionary work in the past we have in practice proceeded on the assumption that our primary requirements were more missionaries, more money, and better organization. We may yet learn to our encouragement how much more potent than any of these things is the moral power of the naked truth, clearly exhibited and intensely believed."

"There can be no doubt but that the terrible onslaught, at present being waged—an onslaught so contrary to the ethics of Christianity—will prove to be a serious difficulty in the way of the missionary if for no other reason than that it is somewhat difficult to explain how it comes about that Christian principles have evidently so little influence on those who are believed to be the most Christian nations."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Yokohama is sending a contingent of 35 local men to the front.

A number of local residents returned to the Colony to-day by the "Hirano Maru." The list of passengers will be found on page 8.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending Nov. 21 amounted to 32,928.81 tons and the ads during the period to 53,712.52 tons.

The British steamer Cranleigh, which was damaged during the German cruiser Emden's raid in Penang harbour, came into port yesterday. The ship was holed and two of three of her crew were wounded.

Detective Sergeant Browne, in Mr. Hasland's Court this morning, charged a Chinese with purloining from a bank. The defendant was sentenced for five years in December last. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Mr. E. W. Fries, of Messrs Watson's staff, was yesterday the recipient of a pair of prim binoculars, presented to him by his friends on the staff on his leaving for home to join Lord Kitchener's Army. Mr. Tarrant, the Secretary of the Company, made the presentation.

Two Chinese were sent to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday. Yu Ki, a shipwright employed at the Naval Yard, was admitted suffering from a wound to his hand which it is alleged, was caused by a carpenter outside the Naval Yard gate. The other man admitted to hospital had fallen from a tram while in motion on the Pong-tai, injuring his arm.

Mr. Hasland this afternoon adjourned a charge against Ho Hin Yuen, a schoolmaster, who was summoned for keeping the Yi Tuk school at 10 Wyndham Street without a registration license. It was stated that Mr. Hodgson, the Crown Solicitor, who will prosecute, was engaged in the Prison Court. Mr. Preston, of Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Master's office, will defend.

An Indian soldier of the H.K.S. R.C.A. was charged before Mr. Hasland at the Magistrate's court this morning with having in his possession four tins of opium which found in his box by the military authorities.

Lieut. Wilson was present on behalf of the military authorities. Defendant said he bought the opium with him from a country in day last. Mr. Hasland, Superintendent of Exports and Imports, withdrew the charge but asked that the opium be confiscated. Defendant was discharged and a confiscation order was made.

THE QUARRY BAY OUTRAGE.

The three Chinese arrested in connection with the attempted house robbery at Quarry Bay, and who are also charged with assaulting Mr. Alexander Carmichael, were remanded by Mr. Hasland at the Magistrate's to-day until Monday.

Acting Inspector Angus said that the complainant would be detained for three or four days in hospital.

THE "COLONISING GENIUS" OF ENGLAND.

A German Tribute.

The latest batch of German newspapers to reach us (says the "Manchester Guardian") shows that they are puzzled at the discovery that the Dutch in South Africa are actually offering assistance to England. The "Kölnische Zeitung" for September 18th has the following interesting comment:

"It is difficult not to write satire"; God knows it is hard enough not to write satire at present in the field of politics. We actually read that the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa—General Louis Botha, son-in-law of Paul Kruger, the late Transvaal President—is eagerly making common cause in Africa with England! One cannot but believe, indeed, that Botha's determination sounds as music in the ears of the English in London, because more than once in recent years anxious looks have been cast towards South Africa, and the time seemed not far distant when the Union would cut itself off from the motherland. What a burden must now have fallen from the heart of England! Has not this decision of Botha and his Ministry, we wonder, come as a surprise to England? We have no reason to doubt that South Africa now, at least so far as concerns its leaders, has decided to make common cause with England, and if this decision really springs from the depths of the popular will and the popular consciousness, we can only admire once more that quality in the English which we have never estimated lightly—their colonising genius."

WHOPPING COUGH.

WHEN your child has whooping cough be careful to keep the cough loose and expelatory easy by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as my boy has quired. This remedy will also liquify the tough mucus and make it easier to expectorate. It has been used successfully in many epidemics and as it contains no narcotics it is harmless to the system. It is perfectly safe. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The business to be tomorrow's meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council is as follows:

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914, and to provide for the protection of public officers in certain cases.

The Bill will go through all its stages at this meeting.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Defence (Shooting Prevention) Ordinance, 1893.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Recreation Grounds Ordinance, 1900.

Second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1884.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the levy of Estate Duty payable in respect of the estates of deceased persons.

Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to "Chinese Passenger Ships" as defined by the Chinese Passenger Ships Act, 1835, and concerning Asiatic Emigrants generally.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

JOINED.

Pte. L. Forster joined the Corps on the 2nd instant and was posted to Civil Service Company.

PARADES.

Parades for to-morrow Thursday 3rd instant, 8.15 a.m. under Company Officers, 5.15 p.m. N. C. O's. Musketry exercises under S. M. Colley D.C.L.I. Remainder Route March.

DETAILS.

On duty Scouts Company.

Officers on duty Lieut. Weall, 2 L.L. Cunningham and 2 L.L. Swire.

Orderly Officer 2 Lieut. Swire.

To furnish Guard Scouts Company.

Orderly Sergeant tonight Sergt. Murdoch to-morrow Sergt. Hegarty.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

Orders by Major Wilmam, O.C.H.K.Y.R.

ORDERLY ROOM.

The Office and Orderly Room of the Volunteer Reserve have been removed to Volunteer Headquarters.

PARADES.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies will Parade on the Cricket Ground on Friday December 4th at 8.15 p.m. Dress in Drill Order.

N. C. O. will parade on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday December 8th at 8.15 p.m. At this parade the Inspecting Officer will decide which N. C. O. is sufficiently proficient to be excused further attendance at those parades. The attendance of these N. C. O's, who are passed out will subsequently be voluntary.

FIELD DAY.

Postponed from Nov. 22nd will take place at Fan Ling on Sunday December 6th. The full strength of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies will parade on the Cricket Ground at 6.50 a.m. in marching order, but without ammunition. Water bottles to be filled and luncheon carried in haversack.

SANITARY BOARD.

Kowloon and Attentive Trades.

The fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday, the President of the Department (Mr. G. N. Orme) presiding. There were also present—Hon. Mr. E. E. Hester, G. O. O., Messrs. P. W. Golding, Chan Kai Ming, and Ng Hon-Tai, Dr. Francis Clark (Medical Officer M.O.H.), and Mr. E. W. Hamilton (Secretary to the Board).

Regarding an application for an offensive trade license in a building on Kowloon, Marine Lot No. 53, the President said that there was already set aside in Kowloon an area within which an offensive trade must be carried on, and if members considered that—in view of the extension of Kowloon as a residential area—it was advisable to confine the area in which an offensive trade could be carried on, he would be glad to receive any suggestions. It would, however, be premature to decide anything as yet. He would himself go into the question, and see if such an area could be set aside for the convenience of both the trade and the public. In this case he would advise the Board to grant the application.

The Hon. Mr. Hewitt asked if the applications were bound by any particular period?

The President: Three years.

The Hon. Mr. Hewitt said that was rather a long time. He understood from Dr. Clark that something was done a year or two ago. It seemed to him that in view of the growing needs of Kowloon the Board should not allow offensive trades to be carried on in the general part of the Colony. The trade should be limited to a certain area, and it was time that the Sanitary Board took the matter into consideration, and put before the Government proposals defining the offensive trade area. In the meantime he did not oppose this particular application.

Mr. Golding agreed. He saw no objection whatever to the granting of this particular application, because he thought the area in question was an area that should be selected for the trade, as it was entirely away from the ordinary habitation, and seemed to him to be in the most suitable position.

The Board granted the application.

"ALL AT THE CROWN PRINCE'S FUNERAL."

H. W. Birmingham, in this week's Nation, says the "New York Herald" of the 24th ult., publishes this extract from a letter from a woman friend in Berlin:

"You in England have exaggerated ideas of what is going on here. Everything is normal, except on the day of the Crown Prince's funeral, when we all turned out to see it."

TERRIFIC CANNONADE IN COAST BATTLE.

DESTROYER'S REPLY TO MITRAILLEUSE FIRE.

(By Leonard Spry in the "Daily Telegraph.")

ON THE DUTCH FRONTIER.

From the point where I am writing this despatch—a small town, through which runs the border between Belgium and Holland—the scene of the great coast battle is several miles to the west. The evidence that comes is emphatic, unmistakably and terribly sympathetic. It is the sound of the guns. For the cannonading in this supreme conflict is fierce and continuous. Hour after hour it goes on. The air is heavy with mists, which hang low over the flat stretches of pasture land.

Always the refugees. In the last two months I have seen what I thought was the population of a whole country in flight. But there is no end to them; these pitiful victims of war, wandering, penniless and distraught, in search of refuge.

FOILED SCHEME.

In earlier days they were flying to the coast, their eyes turned longingly to the sanctuary of England. But now that line of retreat is cut off. They are being driven from the little towns and fishing villages along the shore.

When the Germans advanced to the coast from Ghent and Bruges, they made straight for Ostend. Calais, they proclaimed to the world, was their objective. Something happened to upset this little scheme. The voices of England's naval guns joined those of the Allies' land forces in crying "Halt!"

So now, foiled in their wild dash to the south-west, they are scoring more empty victories by occupying the coastal towns on Belgium's northern littoral. They came last night to Knocke-sur-Mer, which has developed wonderfully in the last few years as a watering-place, and is a favourite resort of English visitors.

GERMANS AT KNOCKE.

Four officers arrived in a motor-car. They sent for the burgomaster. One of the first things they told him was that all English residents were to leave. Said the amiable Prussian in command, "We will shoot at sight any English we find here after half-past eleven o'clock to-morrow morning."

Thus threatened, there was nothing else for the few English in the place but to make for the Dutch frontier. The last to leave were Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wilson, who have resided at Knocke for the past nine years. I met them this morning at Sluis, whence they had journeyed in the car of the American Vice-Consul.

They told me that a small German force entered the town this morning. One of their first acts was to mount the square tower of the church, which they used as an observation station.

From other refugees I learn that German infantry, in small parties, are to be seen scattered everywhere among the sand dunes along the coast. They are all marines, 500 of whom are in occupation of Zeebrugge, an important port with up-to-date docks and harbours.

RATHER OF THE ENGLISH.

Since my arrival here I have met several fellow-countrymen from the Belgian coast. They all testify to the hatred of the English having been intensified since the great check at Nieuport.

At Ostend a few days ago notices were posted demanding that everybody in the town should declare himself at the German Governor's headquarters, and sign a paper giving full personal particulars. As far as the Belgians were concerned, the business was carried out in a formal, matter-of-fact way. But rich in a small handful of Englishmen, who appeared was received with a special howl and an uncompromising remark.

Moreover, they were all ordered to leave the town immediately, being given a laissez-passer signed by the commander of the German naval brigade. The exact wording on the stamp of one which I saw was "Kaiserliche Matrose Brigade."

This was in the possession of Arthur Bundy, one of the small colony of English jockeys at Ostend. In the racing stables with which Bundy is connected, owned by Mr. Bruzgan, now serving as an officer in the Belgian army, were twenty-one horses. These were all commandeered by the Germans, who paid for short of the full value. In fact, they actually "paid" nothing. Instead they gave notes payable at some future date, adding the cheerful information, "You will get the money if we win!"

STAY AT HOME, KILL!

I am able to deny the statement that Ostend itself has been bombarded. There was, however, an incident which, no doubt, gave rise to the rumour.

On Friday a torpedo destroyer came within close range of the coast. The Germans opened fire, strange to relate, with four mitrailleuse guns mounted on the Digue. The effect, of course, was very much what it would be if a peashooter were aimed at a Dracodragon!

No doubt the Germans assumed there would be no reply in view of the presence of the Digue.

A GERM DESTROYER.

THERE is no danger, whatever from a "lock jaw" or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also cures wounds that without medication and in one third of the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

TREATMENT OF BRITISH WOUNDED.

ALLEGATIONS OF SHOCKING BRUTALITY.

The Herts, Oct. 17.

Most of the newspapers reproduce without comment the "Tid's" article dated Macclesfield, October 14, in which its war correspondent says he saw at London wounded arriving in a train.

My attention was attracted to a riot before one of the last carriages. I shall never forget as long as I live what I saw. Would I had never seen it! Between some wounded French lay three severely wounded English on straw. They presented a very sad appearance. Their condition looked to me very serious. I was told these men had had no food for five days, and now before the open carriage door stood two to three hundred German soldiers, some slightly wounded, who could still walk well, others, German soldiers of the occupation force, who had come for the serving-out of soup. And these two to three hundred stood raving and raging against the three unhappy, severely wounded English soldiers who had eaten nothing for five days and lay helpless, stretched on some dirty straw in a cattle van.

The smoking casks of hot soup were held before them, and thundered at them were the words—"You want to eat? Swine! Swine! Down with you! Strike you dead! Strike you dead! That's what you can have." And while they said these last words they aimed their rifles on the unhappy blood-stained, helpless, hungry creatures. Others stood and spat on their clothes and in their faces, and foam stood on the mouths of the raging men.

Meanwhile other soldiers passed before the three, all shouting most abusive words. One of them lay staring at his persecutors and then again turned a hungry look on the smoking soup. Another party laughed and found sport in the helplessness of the three.

I stood there dumb, stupid. At first I could not utter a word. Then, however, trembling all over, I went up to the under-officer, who stood looking on and laughing, and said—"What is occurring here is cruel. They also are men who have been obliged to do their duty the same as you." More I could not say. My voice choked in my throat. And what did I get for answer? "What? They obliged to do their duty? No, they're swine, paid swine. They get money for their foul work, the swine!"

I am fully conscious of the shocking accusation I make through this communication, but with the most solemn oath I make and I will I swear that nothing, nothing in this accusation is untrue or the least exaggerated, and if the German authorities wish to make a serious and impartial inquiry I will furnish the following indications. It took place at London on Friday, October 9, in a train with wounded who arrived there from the direction of Brussels and were fed at midday.

The correspondent adds, before he had this shocking experience, that Germans had told him in the train that they simply kill English prisoners. Others said this was not done in his detachment, but one said 20 had been done away with by his company.—"The Times."

Some of civilians in the town. They met with a quick disillusionment. Taking careful range they not only do any injury to non-combatants, the gunners on the destroyer fired six shells, aimed at the mitrailleuses on the Digue.

One of the shells went a little beyond, and struck the Hotel Majestic, where the German staff is quartered. Probably the gunners aimed better than they knew. However this may be, the shell crashed into a room where three German officers were at lunch. It exploded, and at least two of the officers were killed on the spot.

STRENGTH OF WOUNDS.

Later this evening I met an English lady who left Bruges as recently as Saturday morning. She told me that in the last few days German wounded have been arriving in a continuous stream. The hospitals, regular and improvised, are full, and several large private houses have been requisitioned for the treatment of wounded.

During the last two hours the sound of the guns has become more distinct. Late arrivals from the coast report, too, that the Germans are being driven back from the line of the Yser, and that some of the smaller towns on the coast are evacuated.

Hundreds of the enemy's wounded are being taken along the roads towards Bruges and Ghent.

SWIMMING COLLARS FOR THE FLEET.

A Precaution Against Loss of Life.

The Secretary of this Admiralty announces that arrangements have been made for a general supply of swimming collars to officers and men of the Fleet, and issues are proceeding daily as quantities are delivered by contractors. Instructions have been given for the collar to be carried on the person when awake, and to be kept inflated near each individual when asleep.

The article is capable of rapid inflation, and will afford a large measure of assistance in the water.

THE BEST MEDICINE COUGH.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world to-day, because it does, exactly what a cough remedy is supposed to do. It stops the cough and colds speedily and effectively. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

GERMANS REPULSED BY THE RUSSIANS WITH GREAT LOSS.

THE RUSSIAN VICTORIES OVER THE AUSTRIANS.

50,000 Prisoners in One Month.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

A Petrograd official announcement states:—
Stubborn fighting continues in the direction of Lodz.
The Germans endeavored to advance in the region of Szezerow, but were repulsed with great losses.
Elsewhere along the front on the left bank of the Vistula on Sunday there was only an artillery duel.
The Russians, after ten days' fighting, captured the Austrian positions defending the Carpathian Passes thirty miles from Konechno, north of Barfeld, through Zimandowa to Houko, south of Mezolaborez, capturing quickmarching and other guns and numerous prisoners.
The Russians in the first half of November made 50,000 Austrians prisoners.
Unimportant fighting continues in Eastern Prussia.
No Turkish warships have been observed in the Black Sea since November 21st.

(Official Telegram from French Government via Peking.)

On the 25th ult. the Germans kept the defensive in Belgium, and there was only a slight cannonading.
The Allies progressed on several points.
French troops are occupying strongly several points around Fay. On the 25th there was intermittent cannonading and several German attacks against Bagatelle in Argonne were repulsed.
The news regarding Morocco spread by the Wolff Telegraph Bureau is a tissue of lies.

HAVAS Telegram, Nov. 30, 6.50 p.m.

In Belgium the enemy adopted the defensive and their cannonading slackened. We progressed at several points and are keeping others strongly.

In the Soissons district, intermittent cannonading prevailed.
In Argonne several enemy attacks were repulsed.
In Woivre the enemy bombarded Apremont forest.
A Yellow Book has been completed in which the Allies deny German publications. The book gives the indisputable impression that the actual war was in consequence of the tenacious policy of Germany seeking war during the past ten years.

THE LATEST COMMUNIQUE.

Lively Cannonade in Belgium.

LONDON, Dec. 1, 5.5 p.m.

A Paris communique states that there has been a somewhat lively cannonade in Belgium, but no infantry attack.
The enemy continued to show great activity northward of Arras.
There has been an intermittent cannonade along the whole front of the Aisne and further fighting in Argonne, which, however, has not changed the situation.
There is nothing to report from the Woevre and the Vosges districts.

AFGHANISTAN SIDES WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Dec. 1, 6.23 p.m.

A telegram from Delhi states that the Amir of Afghanistan, has sent a most cordial letter to the Viceroy of India regretting that Turkey is warring against Great Britain.
This has further strengthened the Moslem opinion as to Turkey's folly in joining Germany.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT BY THE GERMANS.

LONDON, Dec. 2, 1 a.m.

The Paris evening official communique states that the German infantry in Belgium made an unsuccessful attempt to emerge from their trenches south of Bixchoote.

Between Bethune and Lens we carried the chateau and park of Vermelles by assault after a somewhat hot encounter.
In the Argonne we advanced appreciably in the woods of La Grurie. From the remainder of the front there is nothing to report.

M.P. APPOINTED BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Colonel Ivor Phillips, D.S.O., Liberal Member of Parliament for Southampton, has been appointed a Brigadier-General.

KING GEORGE IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Reuter's correspondent in the North of France reports that the King and a numerous suite has landed in France. His Majesty was received by the Prince of Wales, and afterwards visited the hospitals.
The English papers eulogise the King's action. They mention that His Majesty is the first British monarch to be with troops on the Continent for 170 years, and say his presence will act as a stimulus to the troops.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Wah Tse Yut Po's Service.)

PROPOSED LAND TAX.

Peking, Dec. 1.

The establishment of a Land Tax Bureau has been proposed by the Financial Department, and the scheme drafted by the late Sir Robert Hart has been submitted to the Council for discussion. It is suggested to make a levy of 200 copper cash on every mu of rice field.

GUNBOAT FOR CANTON.

The Naval Department has ordered that the gunboat Wingfoong be transferred to the Canton Government for patrol service.

PRIZE BONDS.

The conditions in regard to the prize bonds of the Savings Bank are to be put into circulation to-morrow.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR.

An improvement for the manufacture of sugar has been suggested by the Industrial Department and sanctioned by the Council.

A CONSPIRATOR BANISHED.

Loo Uni San, who is stated to have taken part in a plot to re-enthroned the ex-Emperor, has been ordered to be banished to his native country and to be under the supervision of the local officials.

LIKIN TO BE ABOLISHED.

Peking, Dec. 1.

The Government has decided after full consideration to abolish likin taxes, and special Commissioners will be sent to the provinces to arrange the details.

PAPAL DELEGATE.

Lum Mao Tak, the Papal Delegate, has presented to the President the formal announcement of the enthronement of His Holiness.

WAR NEWS

WHAT TOOK PLACE AT ANTWERP.

C. E. Tripp, telegraphing to the "Daily Chronicle" from Amsterdam on the 24th ult. says:—

"Only a few hundred men of the German Landsturm are now in Antwerp. The last marines marched out early yesterday morning. For nearly two hours there was an incessant southward march of the troops, who entrained outside the city. A Zeppelin passed over Antwerp early yesterday morning, going south over the German troops."

"So hurried was the marching of the Germans that in four hours at Borsbeek the Belgian guns, ammunition and stores were all left intact and untouched. All repairing of the railways and bridges by German artificers is now suspended."

"Around Antwerp there is much looting on the part of the Germans. Before leaving the city the enemy pitched many machine guns into the Scheldt."—New York Herald.

THE TROUBLE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

General Hertzog's Lost Opportunity.

Cape Town, Oct. 18.

General Hertzog's failure to condemn Maritz and to raise himself definitely with the Government has excited general disgust. Very many even of General Hertzog's old followers feel that he has lost a splendid opportunity.

The Cape Times will publish to-morrow telegraphic correspondence between General Botha and General Hertzog which makes the attitude of the latter all the more extraordinary. General Botha, in answer to the expression of a hope by a friend of both leaders that the Government would end the revolt without bloodshed, for which object General Hertzog offered his services, distinctly said that no negotiation with the rebel leader was possible. There was only one thing to do with a rebellion, and that was its forcible suppression. At the same time he added that "the immediate and public repudiation of Maritz by General Hertzog and others mentioned in Maritz's ultimatum would do much towards the desired end."

The correspondence thus places General Hertzog's attitude in an even more unfavourable light than before.

Pretoria, Oct. 18.

The following wireless telegram from Windhoek has been intercepted:—"On the south-eastern border five English officers and 58 men have been taken prisoners."

The officers and men were referred to evidently belonged to the force of Colonel Maritz, by whom they were headed over to the enemy to be interned owing to their refusal to become traitors to the Union. Some civilian waterborders were also taken prisoners. It is probable that a large proportion of the 70 men captured in the engagement between Colonel Brits' patrol and Maritz's men at Raderai were men of the Defence Force who thought it better to appear to be traitors and escape later rather than face death or immediate imprisonment in German South-West Africa.

The response of Dutch-speaking South Africans of all shades of political opinion in all parts of the Union to the Government call to arms has been enormous, and far exceeds any requirements that can possibly be anticipated. —The Times.

PRIZE COURT.

THE CASE OF THE "PAKLAT."

The fact that the S.D.L. steamship was on a philanthropic mission—carrying women and children refugees from the besieged port of Tientsin—when captured, was the ground of an application by the owners to the Prize Court today for the release of the vessel. The application was made by Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Messrs. Deacon, Lecker, Deacon and Harrison), the Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp), opposing it and applying for the ship's condemnation as a lawful prize of war.

The Attorney-General made two submissions in law: the first that the flag which a ship carried was generally speaking, conclusive evidence against the owners of its national character, and if a ship flew that enemy flag it was conclusive evidence that the ship was enemy property liable to condemnation. Secondly, that apart from her flag the Paklat was liable to condemnation as being the property of a German limited company. He understood from the claimant's affidavits that they relied upon a submission that the ship was on a philanthropic mission, but he would leave that point until his reply to the claimant's case.

Mr. Potter drew his Lordship's attention to the Hague Convention one article of which stipulated that ships engaged in scientific, religious or philanthropic missions should be free from capture. He then read the affidavit of the master, Capt. Zollner, which stated, inter alia, that the Paklat left Tientsin on August 21 at 3 p.m. with 250 German women and children refugees for Tientsin. They had to leave by ship because the trains leaving Tientsin were over-crowded. The captain had on board an open letter from the Governor of Tientsin to the effect that he was taking women and children refugees, that there was no contraband on board, and that he was also carrying the text of and in No. 9.

Mr. Potter also had expressed instructions from the Governor of Tientsin to fly German colours and a Parliamentary flag or white flag, to stop when called upon, and to show all his lights at night. All these instructions were faithfully carried out. It was the intention to intern the boat at Tientsin and to use her for the housing of destitute refugees; she was specially fitted for this purpose.

His Lordship asked if there was any dispute upon the facts arising out of the point that the ship was on a philanthropic mission.

The Attorney-General said there was none, except on some minor points. He saw no evidence of the poverty of those refugees, for instance.

Mr. Potter said there was such evidence in the affidavit of Capt. Zollner. His Lordship observed that the case revolved itself into a question whether or not the ship was engaged on a philanthropic mission.

Mr. Potter agreed. There were no authorities on the point, because cases had not arisen which would give rise to authorities. He submitted that the voyage of the Paklat was a philanthropic mission, undoubtedly a humanitarian one, and that by reason of the provisions of the Convention she could not be condemned.

The Attorney-General pointed out that the reason why these people left Tientsin by sea was that they were unable to pay their fares on the trains, but because the trains were over-crowded. He also pointed out that such methods might have the effect of saving valuable property which otherwise would have been captured during or at the end of the siege.

Commenting on the absence of authorities, he said in the case of a "scientific" expedition safe conduct was obtained before the expedition set out. What was intended by the Hague Convention in speaking of philanthropic missions was some general philanthropic undertaking and not a specific act of benevolence. There was no evidence of altruistic motive or disinterestedness in this case and this was essential to proof of philanthropy. The ship ought to have obtained a safe conduct before setting out, in accordance with the local practice.

Mr. Potter contended that if a safe conduct were necessary the article of the Convention was meaningless and useless. His Lordship said a safe conduct might have been obtained from the Ambassadors in Peking.

Mr. Potter contended that there was no necessity. He suggested that the Attorney-General be asked to inquire of the Secretary of State the exact construction the British Government puts upon the particular section in question.

His Lordship: The Secretary of State would probably reply that we have our court of law for the decision of such points in Hongkong. He considered it would have been more satisfactory if there had been evidence whether the Paklat passengers paid their passages, and whether the ship was chartered by the German Government. If the people paid their passages they were not destitute and there was very little philanthropy about it. He thought that in the event of the case going further it was desirable to have these facts cleared.

UNNECESSARY WORDS.
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NEWS FROM HOME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, October 30.

WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT?

To which of the British regiments can be credited the first shot from our side? The distinction is claimed by a Lancashire Regiment, the famous King's Own. Just before the battle of Mons a picked company of the regiment had been sent ahead of the main British position on outpost duty, and had halted at a point where four roads met, when, without a moment's warning, a murderous fire was levelled at the little group by the German artillery and infantry. The Lancashire men rushed to the meagre cover available, and made such a reply as was possible to their foe. They found themselves outnumbered by ten to one, and had to fight their way back to the main British encampments. In this retreat they fell in bunches, but not a single man was captured, and when the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders covered the same ground shortly after they picked up the wounded. The outpost fighting was the beginning of the Battle of Mons, and I am told by those who were there that only one thing in modern times has exceeded the British valour in that retreat towards Paris, and that was the way they turned their backs for at the very gates of the City of Light and drove them heading back across the Marne. A neutral citizen who was there at that great fight and came to London last week said to me: "If the English people only knew what the victory was, they would be cheering themselves hoarse over another deathless page in their history. But the amazing thing is that your authorities will not allow war correspondents to chronicle such things, and so the people do not know and recollect, good as it is, lacks the stimulus that it might have."

A CURIOUS JOKE.

There has been a good deal of criticism of Mr. Churchill because he took part in the fighting in the trenches at Antwerp with the naval brigade. There has been some doubt about the uniform he wore, but it is understood that he wore that of the Elder Brethren of Trinity House. The "Morning Post," which was the leader of the attacks on him, concludes the attack with a joke that is both repeating, whichever side of the matter one may take. It states that a colleague of the First Lord, questioned by a friend on the subject, is said to have replied "I don't really know what uniform he wore, but I am quite sure that he described it to the British as that of the 'Fric Aine de la Trinite'."

PORTUGAL IS IT!

Though there seems to be some little doubt about the invasion of Portuguese West Africa by the Germans, it is now quite clear that the Portuguese are ready to throw in their lot with us in Africa if needed. The matter has closer interest for Hongkong than appears on the surface, for in addition to having coveted eyes on Indo-China, the Imperial dreamer wanted Macao. I know from exclusive sources in Portugal how the Germans have worked to make trouble there, promising the Royalists that the monarchy would be restored if the Kaiser was helped to crush the French and smash the English. They bit at the bait, though ex-King Manuel, sang at Richmond repudiates any connection with the move made.

The royalist rebellion was a poor affair and soon fizzled out, and it is to be hoped that our own disturbances in South Africa will be as speedily disposed of.

The South African revolt is really not so surprising in itself, as in the men who have been led to take part in it. One ninety per cent of the Boers are on our side, I am assured by a relative of General Botha, and he believes that the General will follow up his rapid blows at the traitors with a crushing coup. General De Wet never forgiven us, and has made anti-British speeches from time to time, but General Beyers has been of a more advanced shade of duplicity. He was made Commander of the forces in South Africa to keep him quiet, but only in a year he was present with the Kaiser at the Swiss manoeuvres and afterwards declared that the German military system was the only good one. Very likely the Royal Machiavelli got in some fine diplomacy on that occasion.

ARTISTIC XMAS CARDS.
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A GERMAN PRINCE KILLED.
Amsterdam, Oct. 20.

Queen Emma of the Netherlands learnt yesterday of the death of her half-brother, Prince Wolrad Friedrich of Waldeck-Pyrmont, killed on patrol duty on the western front. He was a lieutenant in the Royal Prussian Dragoon Guards.

The deceased Prince was also half-brother of H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany.

Mr. Potter asked to be allowed to get further evidence on these points from the Governor of Tientsin and Capt. Zollner. The Attorney-General opposed this, submitting that the claimants should have come into court with a complete case. It was a dangerous precedent to grant an adjournment to the express purpose of filling a gap which had been disclosed in evidence.

His Lordship said that at present he was inclined to Mr. Potter, but he was prepared to adjourn the case until the claimants should be able to amplify their affidavits.

This course was adopted.

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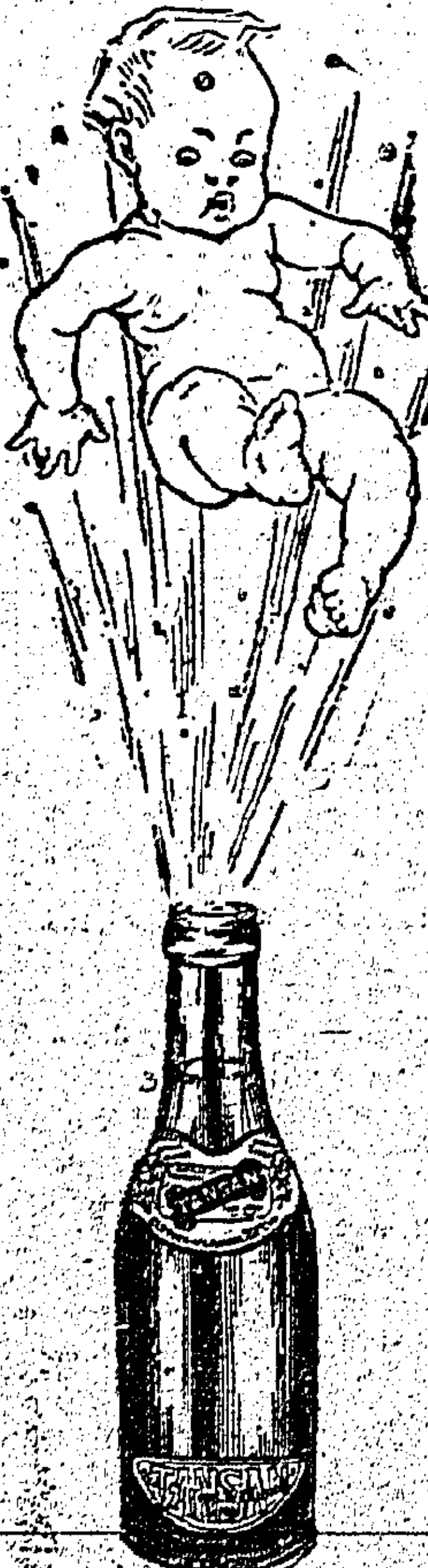


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or Call	Capt. A. L. Valentin	3 p.m.	Advertisement
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	Capt. G. W. Cockburn, R.N.R.		Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kobe	NILE	About	Freight and
& YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. Powell	27th Dec.	Passage.
LONDON	NAGOYA	Noon	Freight and
via Suez, PANG, Cebu,	Capt. W. H. Sweny, R.N.R.	1st Jan.	Passage.
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HAIPHONG	SUNGKING	Dec. 8, at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Dec. 8, at 4 p.m.
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MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & HANKOW	KOONSANG	SATURDAY, Dec. 5, Daylight.
SHANGHAI, KORE & MOU	HANGSANG	SUNDAY, Dec. 6, Daylight.
SHANGHAI, KORE & MOU	HEONGSANG	TUESDAY, Dec. 8, Daylight.
SHANGHAI, KORE & MOU	HINSANG	TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	ONSANG	TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 p.m.

THE steamers Kungang, Namang & Fookang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the Yafang, Kungang, and Fookang leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei & Tsingtau.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Khat, Lahad Duta, Simporua, Tawan, Usukan, Jomelon and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE).

'SHIRE' LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure.
LONDON & HULL	MERIONETHSHIRE	20th December.
LONDON	RADNORSHIRE	13th January.

TRANS-PACIFIC 'SHIRE' AND 'GLEN' JOINT SERVICE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE,	GLINGYLE	15th January.
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TACOMA & PORTLAND

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 Sub Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID BARBOON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SHINYO MARU"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and

MANILA.

The above-named Steamer having arrived

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified

to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-

signature, and to take immediate delivery

of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on WED-

NESDAY, 2nd December, at noon will be

landed at Consignee's risk and expense

and delivery must then be taken from the

Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be

effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the

Goods have left the Steamer or Godown,

and all Goods remaining undelivered on

WEDNESDAY, 9th December, will be

subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo

to be left on board or Godown, and

the assumption of same to be held on

WEDNESDAY, 9th December, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or before

WEDNESDAY, 16th, December, other-

wise they will not be recognised.

O. WURIU,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, November 30, 1914. 1351

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s Steamship Namang, having

arrived from the above Ports, Con-

signees of Cargo by her are hereby informed

that their Goods will be delivered from

alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or re-

maining on board after noon the 5th inst.,

will be landed at Consignee's risk and

expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1914. 1350

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN

PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship

MONGOLIA.

The above-mentioned vessel having

arrived from the above Ports, Con-

signees of cargo by her are hereby informed

that their goods will be delivered from

alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on MON-

DAY, November 30th, 1914, at noon will

be subject to landing charges and if

undelivered THURSDAY, December 3rd,

1914, at 5 p.m. will be subject to both

landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be

effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.

Kowloon Bay

SHIPBUILDERS AND REPAIRERS.

VEHICLES IN STEEL OR WOOD, STEAM OR MOTOR DRIVEN. TUGS, BARGES, STEAM OR OIL LIGHTERS, LAUNCHES, MOTOR YACHTS AND HOUSEBOATS.

ROOFS, FRIDGES, STEEL BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION WORK. SMART STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE. SOLE AGENTS FOR KELVIN MOTORS.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at home.

Price \$14 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The French Mail from Europe is due to arrive here on Wednesday, the 2nd inst.

The Mail from London (via Siberia) of Sunday, the 1st ult., is due to arrive here on Thursday, the 3rd inst.

The American Mail is due to arrive here on Sunday, the 6th Dec.

The English Mail from Europe is expected to arrive here on Sunday, the 6th Dec., at 5 p.m.

Mails will close for:—

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA & JAPAN via KOREA.

Per "HONGKONG" at 9 a.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 12 a.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 1 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 2 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 3 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 4 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 5 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 7 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 8 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 9 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 10 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 11 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 12 a.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 1 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 2 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 3 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 4 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 5 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 7 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

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Per "HONGKONG" at 4 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 5 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 7 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 8 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

Per "HONGKONG" at 9 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd Dec.

To-day's Advertisements

TO LET.
N.O. 3, Queen's Road, Central, 1st Floor.
Apply—
GARDNER & CO., Ltd.,
4, Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1914. 1250

NOTICE.
MESSRS. CLARK & CO., Opticians, beg to advise that owing to the withdrawal from the Firm of one of the Messrs. Partners, all accounts due to the Firm are, over one month in arrears, due to the withdrawal of the said partner, 1st November, 1914, should be paid before the 1st of January, 1915. All old accounts not so paid will be collected after that date by the Firm's Solicitors.

CLARK & CO.,
Per H.O. HAYDON,
MANAGING PARTNER.
Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1914. 1259

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, the 5th December, 1914, commencing at 2.45 p.m. The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
GATE MONEY taken at the GYMKHANA will be given to the PRINCE OF WALES' FUND, WITHOUT ANY DEDUCTION FOR EXPENSES.

It is hoped therefore that Members of the Jockey Club and others who have hitherto enjoyed the privilege of free admission will pay on this occasion, as every Dollar paid for a Ticket is a DIRECT GIFT TO THE FUND.

Hongkong, December 2, 1914. 1253

GARDEN FETE

Organised by the Student's Union will be held in the grounds of the University on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30th

From 3 to 7 p.m.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the Governor and LADY MAY.

Proceeds to be given to the PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

Admission 50 cents.

Hongkong, December 2, 1914. 1258

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 11th December, 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c.

As follows:—

TEAKWOOD, &c.—2 Drawing Room Suits, Chesterfield Sofa and Chairs, Bedroom Suite, Dining Room Furniture, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Carpets and Rugs, Brass Twin Bedsteads and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Washstands, &c., Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, etc., Dinner and Dessert Services, Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware, Cooking Stoves, (New), Cutlery, Kitchen Utensils, Fenders and Fire Brasses, etc., &c.

Also

Pianos by Collard & Collard and other well-known makers, Blackwood Desks, Electric Reading Lamps, Marble Clocks, One American Safe, 2 Typewriters, and 2 Sets Old India Halberds.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1914. 1257

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KUBOTA.

The first (1913) edition is already issued.

PROBABILITIES of over 5,000 people who are well-known in society and of several hundred foreigners associated with Japan appear in the book. Quite new materials and accurate sketches, both being utterly free from prejudice.

Many portraits are inserted. The book contains over 1,400 pages.

The price is yen 6 (12/6) or \$2 per copy. Orders for the book should be accompanied by payment.

Subscribers for the second annual edition of "Who's Who in Japan" will be allowed a reduction of one yen.

The registered postage is 18 cents, to Korea and China 40 cents and to Europe & America 70 cents or 35 cents.

It is a Good Advertising Medium.

Many influential papers of the world notice this work in the highest terms.

For example, The Daily Mail says:—

"Yet another 'Who's Who' and this time from Japan. The reader is apt at first to regard it as a curiosity, as a sign that the East has now become Western."

"Who's Who in Japan" is far more than a curiosity; it is a very useful and useful reference book. It is printed in English and contains brief biographies, on the accepted model of prominent men in Japan. Mr. Kubota is a skilful editor and has done his work well."

Who's Who in Japan Publishing Office, No. 5, Ichome, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

755

HOTELS

KINGSCLORE HOTEL.

HONGKONG.

UNVALUED position in the Hill district, overlooking the Botanical Gardens and facing the Harbour. Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously fitted Bathrooms, Telephones and Electric Fans.

Telephones in Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms throughout.

Telephone No. 1123.

Table Address: "Sachala".

A.B.C. Code 5th Ed.

Hongkong, September 1, 1905. 1208

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

Electric Lifts, Trams Pass Entrance, European Baths and Sanitary Facilities, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA".

FRANK L. COOKE, Manager.

TO LET

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR AND FIRST FLOOR of 49, Pottinger Street. Near Central Police Station.

Apply within.

Hongkong, December 1, 1914. 1253

TO LET

TO LET.

SMALL BUNGALOW, Barker Road, Peak, suitable for one or two Bachelors.

Apply "BUNGALOW".

c/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, Nov. 5, 1914. 1150

TO LET

TO LET.

UGHSLAND WEST, Peak Road, recently renovated, furnished, moderate rent.

Apply to

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, Ltd.

Hongkong, Nov. 13, 1914. 1192

TO LET

TO LET.

GODOWN in Ice House Street.

Apply HONGKONG ICE CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, May 21, 1914. 643

TO LET

TO LET.

PART OF GROUND FLOOR, 25, Des Vaux Road, Central situation.

Apply—

DRAGON CYCLE COMPANY.

Hongkong, Nov. 27, 1914. 1241

TO LET

TO LET.

168 The Peak. THE KENNELS.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, Oct. 8, 1914. 1074

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET the South West portion of the First Floor, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the General Bank.

GODOWN, No. 9 Ice House Street.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1914.

TO LET

TO LET.

FLATS in HUMPHREYS BUILDINGS and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

Apply to

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1914.

TO LET

TO LET.

HOUSES in OLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

1 HILLSIDE, 110, The Peak.

GODOWN in New Prince, Kennedy Town.

GODOWN'S at Wanchai.

Apply,

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, Nov. 6, 1914. 940

TO LET.

NO. 53, The Peak (5 Cameron Villas).

BEACONSFIELD, Battery Path.

NO. 19 BELLINGS TERRACE.

"KIRKENDALL" furnished, No. 225 Plantation Road, Peak.

Apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, Dec. 1, 1914. 1027

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be better. It is equalled, for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, Meals with Wines & Liquors.

THE GREAT ILLUSION.

Duping the German People.

The late Berlin correspondent of the Observer writes:—"Bismarck would have stage-managed Ambergold differently, both before and after; but in respect of fooling the people the present German Government has done its feeble best to follow in the footsteps of the great originator of the art of misleading public opinion. One can hardly reconcile the completeness with which Germans are being duped at this hour with their deserved reputation for intelligence. It can only be ascribed to the country's insensate conviction of military invincibility. Germans have been impressed upon them from their cradle onwards that the German Army is the last word in inviolability. It is no doubt true that no German paper could essay to undermine that theory and remain long unassured. Its editor would probably be shot for treason. But the German people are so stupid that they are not even aware of the fact that the Army is in serious straits, even if the newspapers dared to say it.

In ordinary matters the German is not gullible. He is, in fact, constitutionally suspicious. His incredulity ends when the Army is under discussion. There is no power on earth which can shake his childlike, uncompromising faith in the inviolability of the German Army. He has had to be very carefully warded and humiliated by the General Staff to convince the nation that the army which fights behind banners emblazoned "Gott mit uns" was physically capable of tasting the bitterness of defeat. The German people are so stupid that they are not even aware of the fact that the Army is in serious straits, even if the newspapers dared to say it.

"KORPENICKED."

All this explains why the Germans continue to dwell in the sweet consciousness that all is well with them. It is not a pose; it is a conviction, deep-rooted in their traditions and training. They have been reared for so many years that they will hardly admit the truth when it stares them in the face. It will be an entirely new German when the world will have to reckon—this race of disillusioned men which is to be.

The Frederick the Great cult has had as much to do with the mental intoxication of Germany as any one thing. The valour and victories of Old Fritz in the Seven Years' War have played a prodigious role in the process of making Germans believe the world is their military oyster. They have read history, and know that a greater genius than Frederick met his Waterloo when he ventured to subjugate Europe, yet they prefer to be inspired by the achievements of the minor and Prussian Napoleon.

In the first days of the war in Berlin I heard the sacred spirit of Frederick the Great constantly invoked in the spoken word and the printed boast. He had humbled a host of foes; his posterity would not fail to do likewise. How long it will be before the Germans will recover sanity only the future can tell. Knowing them as I do, I do not think it will be soon. My letters from Germany, of very recent date, supply no indication of doubt that glorious victory is to wait on the Kaiser's banners. The pinch of ruined foreign commerce, interrupted food supplies for man and beast, unemployment, arrested commerce, waiting for the end of the creeping paralysis of impending poverty seem to be making themselves only gradually, almost imperceptibly, felt. Confidence that the army and navy will "huck their way through" reigns supreme.

So, intimations like those of the Berlin correspondent that our "contemptible little Army" is a distressing thorn in Germany's side are quite isolated. They must increase in number and intensity as the days go on; but the plain fact, at the hour of writing, is that Germany is as oblivious to war and unconcerned about her real plight as we of Britain legitimately are with regard to the certain end of the struggle to which our energies are bent.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

DECEMBER 2, 1914.—a.m.

Station.

Hour.

Barometer at Sea Level.

Temperature.

Humidity.

Direction.

Force.

Weather.

Y. 30.21 9 31.4 1 b

Namuro 30.21 9 31.4 1 b

Hakodate 30.21 9 31.4 1 b

Tokio 30.21 9 31.4 1 b

Kobe 30.21 9 31.4 1 b

Yokohama 30.21 9 31.4 1 b

Karlsruhe 30.21 9 31.4 1 b

Osaka 30.21 9 31.4 1 b

Manila 30.21 9 31.4 1 b

Shanghai 30.21 9 31.4 1 b

Amoy 30.21 9 31.4 1 b

Swatow 30.21 9 31.4 1 b

Yokohama 30.21 9 31.4 1 b

Manila 30.21 9 31.4 1 b

Shanghai 30.21 9 31.4 1 b

Amoy 30.21 9 31.4 1 b

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Manila 30.21 9 31.4 1 b

Shanghai 30.21 9 31.4 1 b